Venom® 240 Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 240 g/L Bifenthrin

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

Crops: Apples, Apricots, Bananas, Barley, Canola, Citrus, Clover, Cotton, Cucurbits, Faba beans, Field peas, Grapes, Lucerne, Lucerne seed crops, Lupins, Navy beans, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Poppies, Roses, Carnations and Ornamentals, Subterranean clover, Sugarcane, Tomatoes and Wheat

Uses: For the control of a range of insect pests and mites specified the Directions for Use Table

Formulation type Suspension Concentrate SC

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints:

DO NOT use as a foliar spray in banana plantations and orchards where mite predators or other beneficials are established and providing effective mite control and/or other pest control.

DO NOT apply as a foliar treatment if rainfall is expected before spray deposits dry on leaf surfaces.

DO NOT apply to bananas by aircraft.

DO NOT use on cucurbit crops grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, greenhouses or plastic tunnels.

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<tr>
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<th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>Apple Dimpling Bug</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, Vic, SA &amp; WA only</td>
<td>3.5 or 6.7 mL/100 L</td>
<td>NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</td>
<td>Apply when pest numbers reach accepted threshold levels. Applications should be made as early as possible during the blossoming period and early in the morning when bees are not actively foraging. Use the high rate for both knockdown and residual control. Only one application at this rate should be required per season. In orchards where appropriate crop monitoring facilities are available, the low rate may be used for knockdown control only. When this low rate is used, a second application at the low rate may be required to control re-infestation. Spray to run-off using a total spray volume of 1000 - 2500 L/ha, depending on tree size.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>Banana Weevil Borer (Cosmopolites sordidus)</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, WA &amp; NT only</td>
<td><strong>Seasonal Program</strong> Stool Treatment Method 105-135 mL/100 L twice per year OR 275 mL/100 L Once per year <strong>Band Treatment Method</strong> 105 mL/100 L twice per year</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td><strong>Seasonal Program</strong> Twice per year Timing Apply in October/November (spring/early summer) and March/April (late summer/autumn). Use the higher rate (concentration) when borer pressure or damage is high. Once per year Timing Apply in October/November OR March/April. <strong>Monitoring Program</strong> Monitor weevil borer populations carefully by trap counts and/or corn damage ratings, beginning in September when pest activity is on the increase and continue until April. Apply treatment when banana weevil borers reach or exceed acceptable threshold levels. Monitor borer control after application and re-treat as required. <strong>Banana weevil borer</strong>: Application should be made after rain or irrigation during periods of high adult borer activity. <strong>Banana rust thrips</strong>: Application against banana weevil borer will give coincident rust thrips control, particularly when application is made when thrips activity is on the increase usually beginning September and into the summer months. <strong>Application Method</strong> Stool Treatment Application Remove trash from the base of stools and apply 500 - 750 mL of spray solution to each stool, depending on stool size. Treat the bottom 30 cm of each stool as well as the soil in a 30 cm band around each stool, ensuring thorough treatment of both butt(s) and follower(s). Use the lower spray volume of 500 mL on small stools less than 50 cm across the entire base. <strong>Band Treatment Application</strong> Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles on both sides of the row with the spray pattern positioned to spray 30 cm of soil on either side of the row and 30 cm in height. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 1 L/stool area. For single sucker row configurations apply 28 L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 0.5 m wide on each side of the row overlapping in the centre. For double sucker row configurations apply 56 L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 1 m wide on each side of the double row with the spray pattern overlapping between the rows.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>Strawberry Spider Mite (Tetranychus lambi)</td>
<td>Qld &amp; WA only</td>
<td>17 mL/100 L</td>
<td>8 days</td>
<td>Monitor mite population on old leaves particularly during hot dry conditions. Apply VENOM® 240 as a preventative rather than a curative treatment before damage occurs, and before mite numbers build up to damaging levels. Follow up applications may be required at 10 - 14 days intervals. Thorough coverage of the lower leaf surface is essential to ensure good control. Use a total spray volume of 300 - 500 L/ha.</td>
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<td>Bananas</td>
<td>Banana Scab Moth (Nacculina octasema)</td>
<td>Qld only</td>
<td>85 mL/100 L</td>
<td>NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</td>
<td>Apply 40 mL of prepared spray to each banana bell. Use a suitable bell injection instrument to inject the required volume directly into the bell as it emerges from the throat of the banana plant while in the upright position. The correct site for injection is in the top half to one third of the bell just below the distinct swelling where the male flower mass ends and the female flower cavity (bottom hand of fruit) start. Keep injection equipment clean and use lubricants sparingly. Monitor for thrips activity and treat only when thrips are active.</td>
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<td>Bananas</td>
<td>Flower Thrips (Thrips florum)</td>
<td>Qld &amp; NSW only</td>
<td><strong>Seasonal Program</strong> Stool Treatment Method 135 mL/100 L Band Treatment Method 105 mL/100 L</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td><strong>Seasonal Program</strong> Twice per year Timing Apply in October/November (spring/early summer) and March/April (late summer/autumn). Use the higher rate (concentration) when borer pressure or damage is high. Once per year Timing Apply in October/November OR March/April. <strong>Monitoring Program</strong> Monitor weevil borer populations carefully by trap counts and/or corn damage ratings, beginning in September when pest activity is on the increase and continue until April. Apply treatment when banana weevil borers reach or exceed acceptable threshold levels. Monitor borer control after application and re-treat as required. <strong>Banana weevil borer</strong>: Application should be made after rain or irrigation during periods of high adult borer activity. <strong>Banana rust thrips</strong>: Application against banana weevil borer will give coincident rust thrips control, particularly when application is made when thrips activity is on the increase usually beginning September and into the summer months. <strong>Application Method</strong> Stool Treatment Application Remove trash from the base of stools and apply 500 - 750 mL of spray solution to each stool, depending on stool size. Treat the bottom 30 cm of each stool as well as the soil in a 30 cm band around each stool, ensuring thorough treatment of both butt(s) and follower(s). Use the lower spray volume of 500 mL on small stools less than 50 cm across the entire base. <strong>Band Treatment Application</strong> Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles on both sides of the row with the spray pattern positioned to spray 30 cm of soil on either side of the row and 30 cm in height. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 1 L/stool area. For single sucker row configurations apply 28 L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 0.5 m wide on each side of the row overlapping in the centre. For double sucker row configurations apply 56 L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 1 m wide on each side of the double row with the spray pattern overlapping between the rows.</td>
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<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Native Budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera), Cotton Bollworm (Helicoverpa armigera), Two Spotted Mite (Tetranychus urticae), Green mirid (Creontiades dilutus), Apple dimpling bug (Campylomma laeckrtecht)</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, &amp; WA only</td>
<td>250-330 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days (H)</td>
<td>Application as indicated by field checks. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. <strong>Budworm and Bollworm</strong>: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. Do not apply this product to Helicoverpa (= Heliothis) armigera larvae larger than 5 mm in length. <strong>Two spotted mite</strong>: Applications against Helicoverpa spp. will give good control of coincident two spotted mite, particularly when applied on low mite populations (around 10 % leaf infestation). If conditions continue to favour mite development a second application may be required 14 - 20 days later. <strong>Green mirid &amp; Apple dimpling bug</strong>: Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks. Use the higher rate for increased pest pressure and longer residual protection.</td>
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<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Strawberry Spider Mite (Tetranychus lambi)</td>
<td>Qld &amp; WA only</td>
<td>17 mL/100 L</td>
<td>8 days</td>
<td>Monitor mite population on old leaves particularly during hot dry conditions. Apply VENOM® 240 as a preventative rather than a curative treatment before damage occurs, and before mite numbers build up to damaging levels. Follow up applications may be required at 10 - 14 days intervals. Thorough coverage of the lower leaf surface is essential to ensure good control. Use a total spray volume of 300 - 500 L/ha.</td>
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| Cotton                  | Banana Scab Moth (Nacculina octasema) | Qld only | 85 mL/100 L | NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED | Apply 40 mL of prepared spray to each banana bell. Use a suitable bell injection instrument to inject the required volume directly into the bell as it emerges from the throat of the banana plant while in the upright position. The correct site for injection is in the top half to one third of the bell just below the distinct swelling where the male flower mass ends and the female flow-
| Cotton                  | Flower Thrips (Thrips florum) | Qld & NSW only | **Seasonal Program** Stool Treatment Method 135 mL/100 L Band Treatment Method 105 mL/100 L | 1 day | **Seasonal Program** Twice per year Timing Apply in October/November (spring/early summer) and March/April (late summer/autumn). Use the higher rate (concentration) when borer pressure or damage is high. Once per year Timing Apply in October/November OR March/April. **Monitoring Program** Monitor weevil borer populations carefully by trap counts and/or corn damage ratings, beginning in September when pest activity is on the increase and continue until April. Apply treatment when banana weevil borers reach or exceed acceptable threshold levels. Monitor borer control after application and re-treat as required. **Banana weevil borer**: Application should be made after rain or irrigation during periods of high adult borer activity. **Banana rust thrips**: Application against banana weevil borer will give coincident rust thrips control, particularly when application is made when thrips activity is on the increase usually beginning September and into the summer months. **Application Method** Stool Treatment Application Remove trash from the base of stools and apply 500 - 750 mL of spray solution to each stool, depending on stool size. Treat the bottom 30 cm of each stool as well as the soil in a 30 cm band around each stool, ensuring thorough treatment of both butt(s) and follower(s). Use the lower spray volume of 500 mL on small stools less than 50 cm across the entire base. **Band Treatment Application** Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles on both sides of the row with the spray pattern positioned to spray 30 cm of soil on either side of the row and 30 cm in height. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 1 L/stool area. For single sucker row configurations apply 28 L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 0.5 m wide on each side of the row overlapping in the centre. For double sucker row configurations apply 56 L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 1 m wide on each side of the double row with the spray pattern overlapping between the rows. |

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<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Silverleaf Whitefly (Bemisia tabaci)</td>
<td>All states</td>
<td>21 - 42 mL/ha</td>
<td>4 weeks (grazing)</td>
<td>Apply as a broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50 - 250 L/ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20 L/ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed or sprayed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing and before or soon after seedling emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. VENOM® 240 is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details.</td>
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<td>(B. tabaci) Biotype B</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cotton Silverleaf Whitefly (B. tabaci)</td>
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<td>330 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days (H)</td>
<td>Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. Thorough coverage of the crop canopy is essential. The adult stage of Silverleaf Whitefly should be targeted. Do not spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of Silverleaf Whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages. Use VENOM® 240 in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against Silverleaf Whitefly on cotton. Do not apply more than 2 applications of VENOM® 240 per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area, this should be followed. Tank mixes of VENOM® 240 with Synergy Insecticide Synergist may improve control of Silverleaf Whitefly.</td>
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<td>(Biotype B)</td>
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<td>Redlegged Earth Mite (Halotydeus destructor), Brown Pasture Looper (Ciampa arietaria)</td>
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<td>21 - 42 mL/ha</td>
<td>4 weeks (grazing)</td>
<td>Apply as a broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50 - 250 L/ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20 L/ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed or sprayed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing and before or soon after seedling emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. VENOM® 240 is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Blue Oat Mite (Penthalaeus major), Pasture Webworm (Hednota spp.)</td>
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<td>42 mL/ha</td>
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<td>Bryobia Mites (Bryobia spp.)</td>
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<td>83 mL/ha</td>
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<td>Canola</td>
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<td>42 - 83 mL/ha</td>
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<td>Use the 42 mL rate when pest pressure is low. Monitor adjacent habitat and edges of the field for the presence of vegetable weevil prior to making a decision whether to spray.</td>
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<td>Vegetable Weevil (Listroderes difficilis)</td>
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<td>Citrus</td>
<td>Leafeating Weevil (Eutinophaea bicrissa)</td>
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<td>Pre-emergence program 5.2 or 10.4 mL/tree</td>
<td>NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</td>
<td>Apply as a high volume band application in a 1.5 - 2 metres wide swath, to the ground, both sides of the row, under each tree. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 5 - 10 L/tree (e.g. at 250 trees/ha = 1250 - 2500 L/ha). Pre-emergence program: Apply just prior to, or at the first sign of major beetle emergence in mid-October. Use the higher rate in blocks with a history of high beetle numbers or when longer residual control is required. Post-emergence monitoring program: Apply at peak beetle emergence in October / November as indicated by field monitoring. (Refer to monitoring statement on label) Follow up treatment may be necessary based on a threshold of 25 beetles per 10 sites per orchard in consecutive counts 1 - 2 weeks apart.</td>
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<td>Post-emergence monitoring program 2.5 mL/tree</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cucurbits (field grown only)</td>
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<td>High Volume 17-25 mL/ 100 L or Low Volume 170-250 mL/ ha</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>Crop Monitoring Program Apply as indicated by field checks. Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. Do not apply this product to Helicoverpa armigera larvae larger than 5 mm in length. Schedule Spray Program If fields are not checked during pest infestation periods, apply on a 7 - 10 days alternating program. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when pest infestations are more severe and when increased residual protection is required. Do not apply this product to Helicoverpa armigera larvae larger than 5 mm in length. Use VENOM® 240 in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other non-pyrethroid insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against Heliothis in cucurbits. Do not apply more than 2 applications of VENOM® 240 per crop.</td>
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<td>Native Budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera), Corn Earworm (Helicoverpa armigera), Cucumber Moth (Diaphania indica)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cucurbits (field grown only)</td>
<td>Silverleaf Whitefly (Bemisia tabaci)</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, NT &amp; WA only</td>
<td>High Volume 25-33 mL/100 L or Low Volume 250-330 mL/ha</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. The higher rate should be used when moderate to high populations are present. When applying as a dilute spray use a minimum water volume of 500 L/ha increasing to 1500 L/ha as crops grow. Thorough coverage of all leaf surfaces is important to obtain good control. The adult stage of Silverleaf Whitefly should be targeted. Do not spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of Silverleaf Whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages. Use VENOM® 240 in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against Silverleaf Whitefly in cucurbits. Do not apply more than 2 applications of VENOM® 240 per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area (e.g. Silverleaf Whitefly in the Burdekin and Bowen Districts of central Queensland), this should be followed. Tank mixtures of VENOM® 240 with Synergy† Insecticide may improve control of Silverleaf Whitefly. Crop safety: Because of the large number of cucurbit varieties available, it is not possible to evaluate the crop safety of VENOM® 240 and Synergy† mixtures on all varieties. Growers are advised to check the crop safety of VENOM® 240 and Synergy† before applying to a cucurbit variety on which they have previously used the mixture. Damage to zucchini varieties BlackJack and Vaquer has occurred in some trials. Refer to Synergy† label for further information.</td>
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<td>Grapes</td>
<td>Fig Longicorn (Acalolepta vastator)</td>
<td>NSW, ACT &amp; WA only</td>
<td>420 mL/100 L</td>
<td>NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</td>
<td>The application MUST be made at late dormancy after pruning and before bud burst. Apply a single high volume spray, with nozzles directing the spray solution to the trunk and cordons (arms) of grape vines to achieve thorough wetting of the bark. Total spray volume should be about 500 mL/vine achieved by hand application.</td>
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<td>Lucerne seed crops</td>
<td>Native Budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera)</td>
<td>All states</td>
<td>170 - 250 mL/ha</td>
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<td>Do not treat lucerne seed crops for alfalfa sprout production. Apply as indicated by field checks after the commencement of flowering. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. Native Budworm: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larva up to 5 mm are present.</td>
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<td>Navy Beans</td>
<td>Native Budworm, Corn Earworm</td>
<td></td>
<td>250 - 330 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days (harvest and grazing)</td>
<td>Apply as indicated by field checks from flowering onwards. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. Budworm and Earworm: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. Do not apply this product to Helicoverpa (= Heliothis) armigera larvae larger than 5 mm in length.</td>
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<td>Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apricots</td>
<td>Carpophilus Beetles (Carpophilus spp.)</td>
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<td>Dilute spraying 21 mL/100 L Concentrate spraying Refer to the Mixing/ Application section</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>Monitor stone fruit orchards for Carpophilus Beetle as fruit approach maturity and become susceptible to attack. Apply VENOM® 240 as a dilute spray before beetles reach damaging levels. Apply to the foliage and fruit of trees. Continue to monitor beetle numbers and if necessary reapply VENOM® 240 up to 1 day before harvest or use another insecticide registered for this purpose. Apply no more than 2 applications per season. There must be a minimum of 10 days between the re-treatment and the initial application. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Do not use at rates greater than 41 mL per 100 L of water when using concentrate spraying. Cultural control methods (e.g. destruction of fallen fruit by mulching) should be used to prevent excessive build-up of Carpophilus Beetle.</td>
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<td>Pears</td>
<td>Longtailed Mealybug (Pseudococcus longispinus)</td>
<td>VIC &amp; WA only</td>
<td>10.4 mL/100 L + D-C-Tron† at 1 L/100 L</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>Examine wood for the presence of over wintering longtailed mealy bugs but do not spray until large numbers of young nymphs emerge in spring. Apply this mixture to near the point of runoff to all above ground parts of the tree between green tip to commencement of flowering. Do not spray after flowering has commenced.</td>
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<td>Two Spotted Mite (Tetranychus urticae), Pear Looper, Longtailed Mealybug Crawlers, Lightbrown Apple Moth, Codling Moth</td>
<td>Vic only</td>
<td>17 mL/100 L</td>
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<td>Monitor the mite population from mid-December onwards. Apply VENOM® 240 before the mite population reaches economic damage levels (i.e. around 20 - 30 motiles/25 leaves). A follow up treatment may be required 3 - 4 weeks later. If more than 2 miticide applications are required use an alternative rotational miticide. Spray to run-off using a total spray volume of 2000 - 4000 L/ha depending on the tree size. Note: When using VENOM® 240 in pears, it is not necessary to tank-mix additional insecticides for control of Codling moth and Lightbrown Apple Moth, Pear Looper and Longtailed Mealybug Crawlers.</td>
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<td>Poppies</td>
<td>Redlegged Earth Mite (Halotydeus destructor)</td>
<td>Tas</td>
<td>21 - 42 mL/ha</td>
<td>NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</td>
<td>Apply as a broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50 - 200 L/ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20 L/ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed or sprayed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing and before or soon after seedling emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. VENOM® 240 is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>Sugarcane Wireworm (Agrypnus spp.)</td>
<td>Qld, NSW &amp; WA only</td>
<td>156 mL/ha* or 2.3 mL/100 m of row</td>
<td>Apply as a spray into the furrow at planting. Use a spray nozzle which will deliver a coarse spray in a total volume of 60 - 100 L/ha in a band 20 - 30 cm wide over the base of the furrow on top of the setts and before covering soil is brought in by tynes. *The rate is based on single row cane with 1.5 m rowspacing. If row spacing varies from 1.5 m then apply at the use rate according to mL/100 m of row.</td>
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<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>Native Budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera), Corn Earworm (Helicoverpa armigera), Two Spotted Mite (Tetranychus urticae), Tomato Russet Mite (Aculops lycopersici)</td>
<td>All states</td>
<td>High Volume 17-25 mL/100 L or Low Volume 250 mL/ha</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>Do not use low volume ground or air application on trellis tomatoes.</td>
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<td><strong>Crop Monitoring Program</strong> Helicoverpa spp.: Apply as indicated by field checks. Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. Do not apply this product to Helicoverpa (= Heliothis) armigera larvae larger than 5 mm in length. <strong>Mites</strong>: Applications against Helicoverpa spp. will give good control of coincident mites, particularly when applied on low mite populations. If conditions continue to favour mite development, a second application may be required 14 - 20 days later. <strong>Schedule Spray Program</strong> If fields are not checked during pest infestation periods, apply on a 7-10 days alternating program with a non pyrethroid insecticide. Use the higher rate (high volume application) and shorter interval when pest infestation is more severe and when increased residual protection is required. Do not apply this product to Helicoverpa armigera larvae larger than 5 mm in length.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Silverleaf Whitefly (Bemisia tabaci) Biotype B</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, NT &amp; WA only</td>
<td>High Volume 25-33 mL/100 L or Low Volume 250-330 mL/ha</td>
<td>Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. The higher rate should be used where moderate to high populations are present. When applying as a dilute spray use a minimum water volume of 500 L/ha increasing to 1500 L/ha as crops grow. Thorough coverage of all leaf surfaces is important to obtain good control. The adult stage of Silverleaf Whitefly should be targeted. Do not spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of Silverleaf Whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages. Use VENOM® 240 in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against Silverleaf Whitefly in tomatoes. Do not apply more than 2 applications of VENOM® 240 per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area (e.g. Silverleaf Whitefly in the Burdekin and Bowen Districts of central Queensland), this should be followed.</td>
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<td><strong>Whitefly</strong> (Trialeurodes vaporariorum) All states 12.5 mL/100 L water Apply as indicated by pest incidence and repeat as necessary. Use a total spray volume of 2500 L/ha.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Roses, Carnations and Ornamental plants</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 mL - 33 mL/100 mL</td>
<td>NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</td>
<td>Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7 - 10 days while pest pressure persists. More than three sprays may be required to control an existing infestation. Spray to run-off covering both leaf surfaces. The higher rate when pest pressure is high, when conditions favour pest development or when increased residual protection is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whitefly (Trialeurodes vaporariorum), Poinsettia White Fly (Bemisia tabaci) Biotype B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mealybug</strong> (Pseudococcus longispinus) 8.5 mL/100 L Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7 - 10 days while pest pressure persists. Spray to run-off covering both leaf surfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caterpillars and Looppers including Heliothis (Corn Ear Worm, Native Budworm), Helicoverpa spp., Light Brown Apple Moth, Epiphyas postvittana, Geranium Plume Moth (Sphenarches anisosactylus)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply at first sign of pest infestation and before pest populations build up to damaging levels. Repeat as necessary on a 10 - 14 days interval. Best results are obtained from preventative rather than curative applications. Apply at the first sign of pest infestation and before pest populations build up to damaging levels. Repeat as necessary on a 10 - 14 days interval. Best results are obtained from preventative rather than curative applications. Use the higher dosage for knockdown of established pest infestations or when longer residual activity is required. Spray to run-off using a total spray volume of 10 - 15 L per 100 square meters covering both leaf surfaces.</td>
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CROP |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roses, Carnations and Ornamental plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Spotted Mite (Tetranychus urticae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber (Agrisopp.in beds, containers and pots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

CUCURBITS, TOMATOES, PEACHES, NECTARINES, PLUMS, APRICOTS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

BANANAS: For Ground Applications - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. For Foliar Applications - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

CANOLA, SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, CLOVER, FIELD PEAS, FABA BEANS, WHEAT, BARLEY, LUCERNE, LUPINS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

APPLES, CITRUS, GRAPES, POPPIES, ROSES, CARNATIONS, AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, SUGARCANE: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GRAZING COTTON: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED. DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVESTOCK.

NAVY BEANS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

COTTON, COTTON, SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER CLOVER, FIELD PEAS, FABA BEANS, WHEAT, BARLEY, LUCERNE, LUPINS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

COTTON, PEARS, NAVY BEANS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

COTTON, PEARS, NAVY BEANS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

APPLICATION

Dilute Spraying

Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.

Diary

Low volume applications to row crops - e.g. tilled tomatoes, cucurbits: 200 - 1500 L/ha except as noted in critical comments. Use 200 L/ha from transplanting increasing to 1500 L/ha at maturity.

High volume directed spray:

Grapes: Apply by hand application, using a high volume coarse spray of 500 mL/vine.

(a. e.g. at approx. 2500 vines/ha = 1250 L/ha).

Foliar sprays to bananas: 300 - 500 L/ha.

High volume applications to stone fruit: 1000 - 2000 L/ha.

High volume application: Bananas

Stool treatment: Apply as a coarse spray at 500-750 mL per stool.

Band treatment: Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles – 1 L of spray solution per stool.

Cotton: Apply as a drench at the rate of 2 litres of prepared spray per square metre of pat area.

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ADAMA
Aerial Application
Use at least 20 L/ha of total spray volume. Spray during the cooler parts of the day or night. To reduce possibility of drift, avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable. Preferably, spray in a crosswind. Use suitable application equipment and/or nozzles to deliver a fine spray with a droplet size of 150 - 200 microns.

A spraydrift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is best exemplified by the cotton industry’s Best Management Practice manual.

MONITORING
Post-emergence monitoring of Citrus leafeating weevil populations: At first sign of major beetle emergence in mid-October commence monitoring at 1 to 2 week intervals. Place polystyrene fruit box (330 x 480 mm) under tree, shake branches vigorously, repeat on ten randomly selected trees throughout orchid. If 25 beetles or more are recorded in consecutive counts, treatment is required.

MIXING
Add the required quantity of VENOM® 240 to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

SURFACTANTS
Surfactant may be required on hard to wet plants and in high volume situations.

NOTICE: * Helicoverpa (= Heliothis) armigera resistance in Northern NSW and Qld.
To help contain pyrethroid resistance in H. armigera, the Summer Crop Insecticide strategy as developed by the Qld Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and NSW Department of Primary Industries should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.

RESISTANCE WARNING
For insecticide resistance management VENOM® 240 is a Group 3A insecticide.
Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to VENOM® 240 and other Group 3A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population.
The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if VENOM® 240 or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of VENOM® 240 on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Adama Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of VENOM® 240 to control resistant insects. VENOM® 240 may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Adama representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

RE-ENTRY
Do not allow entry into treated areas until the product has dried on treated areas after application. Do not enter treated areas for 12 days to perform activities such as tying/training Grapevines.
If prior entry is required, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day’s use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Dangerous to fish and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the product or the used containers. Tail drains which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering river systems.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower while bees are foraging. Spray in the early morning when bees are not actively foraging.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:
Poisonous if swallowed. May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When opening the container, mixing and loading wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If applying by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user, boomspray, airblast, low pressure hand wand or high pressure hand wand equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If applying by aerial spraying equipment wear cotton overalls over normal clothing buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Wash hands after use. After each day’s use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 13 11 26.

SDS
Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for VENOM® 240 is available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:
The use of VENOM® 240 Insecticide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Adama Australia regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Adama Australia accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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